

(b) **BIMETALLIC COINS.**—The Secretary may mint and issue not more than 200,000 \$10 bimetallic coins of gold and platinum instead of the gold coins required under subsection (a)(1) in accordance with such specifications as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(c) **LEGAL TENDER.**—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 3. SOURCES OF BULLION.

(a) **PLATINUM AND GOLD.**—The Secretary shall obtain platinum and gold for minting coins under this Act from available sources.

(b) **SILVER.**—The Secretary may obtain silver for minting coins under this Act from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act and from other available sources.

SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) **DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the Library of Congress.

(2) **DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.**—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

- (A) a designation of the value of the coin;
- (B) an inscription of the year "2000"; and
- (C) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(b) **SELECTION.**—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

- (1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Library of Congress and the Commission of Fine Arts; and
- (2) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) **QUALITY OF COINS.**—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) **MINT FACILITY.**—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular combination of denomination and quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) **PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.**—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act only during the period beginning on January 1, 2000, and ending on December 31, 2000.

(d) **PROMOTION CONSULTATION.**—The Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the Library of Congress in order to establish a role for the Library of Congress in the promotion, advertising, and marketing of the coins minted under this Act; and

(2) if the Secretary determines that such action would be beneficial to the sale of coins minted under this Act, enter into a contract with the Library of Congress to carry out the role established under paragraph (1).

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) **SALE PRICE.**—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

- (1) the face value of the coins;
- (2) the surcharge provided in subsection (d) with respect to such coins; and
- (3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) **BULK SALES.**—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) **PREPAID ORDERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) **DISCOUNT.**—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

(d) **SURCHARGES.**—All sales shall include a surcharge established by the Secretary, in an amount equal to not more than—

- (1) \$50 per coin for the \$10 coin or \$35 per coin for the \$5 coin; and
- (2) \$5 per coin for the \$1 coin.

SEC. 7. DISTRIBUTION OF SURCHARGES.

All surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be paid by the Secretary to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board in accordance with section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code (as added by section 529(b)(2) of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997), to be used for the purpose of supporting bicentennial programs, educational outreach activities (including schools and libraries), and other activities of the Library of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 3790, the Library of Congress Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act of 1998. Aside from commemorating a very worthy institution on the celebration of its bicentennial in the year 2000, this bill conforms in all aspects to the coin reform legislation that we have passed in this Congress and the last. It also promises to be of great numismatic interest because it permits the minting of the first bimetallic coins in this Nation's history, combining gold and platinum.

This commemorative has already been approved by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee, as required under our coin reform legislation passed this Congress and the last. It also meets other strictures of those reforms, including mintage limits and retention of surcharge payments until all the Government's costs are recovered from the program.

I would also add that the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) has been extremely energetic in obtaining 299 cosponsors, we need 290, in near record time.

I urge the immediate adoption of H.R. 3790.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to join my colleague in support of the legislation and to spend just one moment trying to get across how important this legislation is.

It is not simply a coin that rightfully commemorates the history of this great institution, the Library of Congress. It is not just something that is going to make money and pay for some of its operations. It will indeed, for the first time, put something I think that every American ought to have access to, and that is the information at the Library of Congress. The digitizing of the Library's resources really changes who gets to access this information.

I grew up in a small town. Oftentimes if we lived in a small town, we did not have access to the latest information, to the great depth of information that is needed, intellectual curiosity cut off by the lack of a library.

Well, today we have got the Internet. And while it has some great things on it, it has got an awful lot of junk. This is going to put some high-quality information for people to access. It will pay for it without raising additional revenues through the general treasury.

The funds that are necessary to this run out very shortly. Passing this is an important step to fund the digitizing of the information of the Library of Congress. It will be one of the best things we do for the American people.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON) for his kind words.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3790.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3790.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

JAMES F. BATTIN FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3696) to designate the Federal Courthouse located at 316 North 26th Street in Billings, Montana, as the "James F. Battin Federal Courthouse," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3696

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 316 North 26th Street in Billings, Montana, shall be known and designated as the "James F. Battin United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James F. Battin United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3696, as amended, designates the United States Courthouse located in Billings, Montana, as the "James F. Battin United States Courthouse."

Judge Battin was a Federal District Judge for the United States District Court of Montana, and he was also a former Member of this Congress, having served in the House of Representatives for the 87th through the 91st Congress. He was appointed to the Federal bench by President Nixon in 1969 and served as Chief Judge from 1978 until he elected to take a senior status in 1990.

From the bench he diligently served the District of Montana, as well as additional assignments in the United States District Courts for Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Hawaii, and Georgia.

During his tenure in Congress, he served on the Committee on Committees, the Executive Committee, the Judiciary Committee, Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

This certainly is a fitting tribute to a distinguished judge and dedicated public servant. I support the bill, as amended, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to support this bill. While in Congress, Judge Battin served on the Committee on the Judiciary, Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

It is interesting to note that Judge Battin's son, Jim, currently serves in the California Assembly representing the 80th District. I think it is proper to honor those contributions. And I want to compliment the sponsor of the bill, the gentleman from Montana (Mr. HILL) for his contribution. I am proud to support the legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I am pleased today to present to the House H.R. 3696, legislation to designate the Federal courthouse in downtown Billings, Montana, as the "James F. Battin Federal Courthouse."

While there are a few Members in and around this Chamber who will probably remember Jim Battin as Montana's Eastern District congressman, and others who remember him as a distin-

guished member of the Federal bench, I want to take just a few moments today to give my colleagues some reflections on the life of the man that we will honor today.

James Battin earned a reputation for effectiveness and integrity during five terms in the Congress and 27 years on the Federal bench.

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His accomplishments range from building new protections for the environment and wilderness preserves, to rulings on streamlining Federal judiciary proceedings. He created the precedent for the now universally accepted six-man Federal jury in civil cases.

After high school, James Battin served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. After the war he began his career in public service as a city attorney in Billings, Montana. In 1958 he was elected to the Montana State legislature, and successfully ran for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1960.

During his first term in the U.S. House of Representatives, James Battin was chosen by his fellow freshman legislators to sit on the House Committee on Committees. As a member of this critical House overseer, he secured a seat for himself on the Committee on Ways and Means. Monitoring the federal purse strings from this vantage point, Battin solidified the respect of his colleagues, exerting great influence on behalf of his large home State.

In his second term, Battin was appointed to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. An assignment to the House Judiciary Committee followed soon thereafter. With a growing list of congressional responsibilities and influence, he came to play an instrumental role in a host of legislation, among these the law creating the Montana Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, at the time the largest wildlife area in the United States. Throughout the 1960s he would serve Montana for five terms in the U.S. House, each time winning reelection by an ever-larger landslide margin.

In addition to his duties in Washington, James Battin would go on to serve as one of the two U.S. congressional representatives to the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration which met in Geneva. This group helped persons forced from behind the Iron Curtain to reestablish in other countries in useful occupations. As an emissary of his Nation he brought the assistance and stewardship of our government to people forming businesses abroad.

In 1968 Battin was selected to serve as President Nixon's representative to the Platform Committee at the Republican National Convention. Amid a time of change and upheaval and war abroad, he helped articulate his party's vision for America. With a congressional career moving at full pace and his influence increasing each year, Battin welcomed new representatives and he took them under his wing.

In 1969 James Battin was asked by President Nixon to serve as a Federal district judge on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. The new post appealed to the five-term Congressman and represented a huge stepping stone in his career. However, Battin declined because, while he aspired to be a Federal judge, he also wanted to raise his family in the quiet beauty of Montana, a life unlike what he would have expected in San Francisco.

Soon after, a Federal judgeship became available in his home State and in Billings. His judicial home became the Billings Federal Building, which we are redesignating today.

James Battin became the first judicial appointment of the new Nixon administration. He went on to serve and excel in that post for 27 years, becoming the District of Montana's chief judge in 1978. During the time Battin issued key rulings affecting the lives of Montana citizens, among them preserving access to the Bighorn River for all people. A dedicated and hard working man, he remained on the bench until his passing in the autumn of 1996.

James Battin is best remembered as a dedicated husband and father whose first priority was always his family. While he preceded us here by more than 30 years, he stood for the enduring values that bring so many of us to Congress today, the importance of family, a better government and the desire to serve our fellow man.

H.R. 3696 is a tribute to a great person. His accomplishments are numerous, and his contribution to the lives of his neighbors is echoed by the wide support he enjoyed among Montana residents for decades.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to offer this legislation as a token of Montana's and the Nation's deep gratitude for a lifetime of dedicated service. I urge Members' support of H.R. 3696.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I support the legislation.

Madam Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3696, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 316 North 26th Street in Billings, Montana, as the 'James F. Battin United States Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.